



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

A NEW SPECIES OF WILLOW FROM CALIFORNIA,
AND NOTES ON SOME OTHER NORTH
AMERICAN SPECIES.

BY M. S. BEBB.

SALIX LÆVIGATA, n. sp. Very glabrous, except the scales and rachis of the catkin, and a few small caducous silky leaves at the base of the shoots; leaves elliptic-ovate or broadly lanceolate, pointed, finely serrulate, but the margin revolute and thus appearing entire, coriaceous, dark bluish green, glossy and prominently nerved above, paler beneath; stipules small, ovate, caducous; petioles short (1"-4" long) not glandular; catkins cylindrical, 2 or 3 inches long in flower, the fertile becoming loose in fruit, always borne on short lateral leafy branches; scales erose-dentate at the apex, distinctly nerved, hairy at the base and on the inner surface; ♂ obovate, rounded and more evenly dentate, ♀ narrower, truncate with a few irregular teeth, caducous (in outline, when magnified, like the leaves of *Potentilla tridentata*); ovary globose-conical, smooth, long stalked (as in *S. amygdaloides*); stigmas sessile, 2-lobed; stamens 3-5.—California, at Santa Cruz, Dr. C. L. Andersson, to whom I am indebted for a very interesting collection of California Salices. Ukiah, Kellogg and Harford, No. 921. Alameda Co., Bolander, in herb. A. Gray.

A remarkable species of the Amygdalinæ group, distinguishable from all forms of *S. nigra* Marsh. (the only near ally in the U. S.) by the conspicuous dentate scale, and very different foliage. *S. lasiandra* Benth., a western modification of *S. lucida*, has an obscurely dentate scale, but is otherwise very unlike. As the buds expand, two or three small scale-like leaves appear clothed beneath and fringed on the margin with ferruginous silky hairs; these soon fall off; the lowest persistent leaves on the branches are obovate, obtuse with an abrupt point, almost sessile; these are followed by others broader, more pointed, on short petioles, passing into the lanceolate taper-pointed form of the fully developed foliage.

S. PYRIFOLIA Andersson. This elegant species, recorded by Andersson from the Lake Winnipeg and Saskatchewan region,

was sent me by the Rev. Jas. Fowler from New Brunswick, and from within our own limits by Dr. Clarke from Flint, Mich. ; two widely sundered stations on our northern boundary, suggesting the possible occurrence of intermediate ones. The only additional specimens in Prof. Gray's herbarium are two ♂ fragments named by Andersson, enough to confirm the correctness of the above determination. The typical form has round, sub-cordate, very thin, reticulate veined leaves, slender petioles, small caducous stipules, foliaceous peduncles, and very long and slender pedicels. The var. *obscura* (apparently a more vigorous growth of the same plant?) would be likely to escape observation from its general resemblance to some forms of *S. cordata*.

S. ADENOPHYLLA Hook. This is another and most interesting addition to our willows of the Northern States. Its occurrence on sandy beaches of the Great Lakes I have already noticed in "The Lens."

S. CUTLERI Tuck. If Dr. Andersson's var. *Labradorica* (DC. Prodr. xvi, p. 292) is rightly associated with our White Mountain plant, then the old name of *Uva-Ursi* Pursh ought to be restored for the Labrador plant, and ours become its var. *Cutleri*.

Col. S. T. Olney observes that *S. tristis* Ait. flowers "fully a fortnight later than *S. humilis*." This is noteworthy, as *S. tristis* affects warm, sunny knolls, and would therefore be expected to flower *earlier* instead of later than its more robust congener, *S. tristis* var. *microphylla*. For all I know this variety rests upon a single gathering, distributed by Mr. Oakes many years ago ; probably a *forma monstrosa*. I had in my garden last summer precisely the same "rigid and contorted" leaves produced on *S. viminalis* by insects infesting the under surface, but have looked in vain over acres of *S. tristis* for specimens to match those of Mr. Oakes.

THE ROBIN.

BY CAROLINE BOYCE.

THE American robin (*Turdus migratorius*) is too well known to every resident of the United States, to require any extended description, and yet, I am often surprised at the ignorance of